

# **EXHIBIT B**

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13 ANTONIA SALAS UBALDO  
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16 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

17 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

18 L.C., a minor by and through her  
19 guardian *ad litem* Maria Cadena,  
20 individually and as successor-in-interest  
21 to Hector Puga; I.H., a minor by and  
22 through his guardian *ad litem* Jasmine  
23 Hernandez, individually and as  
24 successor-in-interest to Hector Puga;  
25 A.L., a minor by and through her  
26 guardian *ad litem* Lydia Lopez,  
27 individually and as successor-in-interest  
28 to Hector Puga; and ANTONIA  
SALAS UBALDO, individually;

Plaintiffs,  
vs.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA; COUNTY  
OF SAN BERNARDINO; S.S.C., a  
nominal defendant; ISAIAH KEE;  
MICHAEL BLACKWOOD;  
BERNARDO RUBALCAVA;  
ROBERT VACCARI; JAKE ADAMS;  
and DOES 6-10, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. 5:22-cv-00949-KK-SHK

[Consolidated for purposes of discovery  
with *Botten, et al. v. State of California, et al.*, Case No. 5:23-cv-00257-KK-SHK]

*Honorable Kenly Kiya Kato  
Mag. Judge Shashi H. Kewalramani*

**PUGA PLAINTIFFS AND BOTTEN  
PLAINTIFFS' CONSOLIDATED  
OPPOSITION TO COUNTY  
DEFENDANTS' EX PARTE  
APPLICATION TO RECONSIDER  
MODIFYING SCHEDULING  
ORDER TO EXTEND DISCOVERY  
CUTOFF TO TAKE SINGLE  
DEPOSITION**

1 **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN OPPOSITION TO**  
2 **COUNTY DEFENDANTS' EX PARTE APPLICATION**

3 **I. INTRODUCTION**

4 In the early morning hours of February 17, 2021, near the area of Peach  
5 Avenue and Catalpa Street in Hesperia, California, Defendants California Highway Patrol  
6 Officers Isaiah Kee, Michael Blackwood, and Bernardo Rubalcava ("Officer  
7 Defendants") and County of San Bernardino Sheriff's Deputies Robert Vaccari and  
8 Jake Adams ("Deputy Defendants") used excessive force and were negligent in their  
9 conduct when detained Hector Puga and ultimately discharged their firearms at Mr.  
10 Puga and in the direction of the Botten Residence, killing Mr. Puga and seriously  
11 injuring Jonathan Wayne Botten, Sr., Tanja Dudek-Botten, and J.B. Two separate  
12 actions were initiated as a result of the February 17, 2021 incident, one on behalf of  
13 Mr. Puga's successors in interest and family (*L.C., et al. v. State of California, et al.*,  
14 case no. 5:22-cv-00949-KK-SHK, hereinafter "Puga" or "Puga Case") and the other  
15 on behalf of the Botten family (*Botten, et al. v. State of California, et al.*, case no.  
16 5:23-cv-00257-KK-SHK, hereinafter "Botten" or "Botten Case"). The parties in both  
17 cases are represented by the same attorneys, respectively. On April 9, 2024, the Court  
18 issued an order in *Botten* consolidating both cases for the limited purpose of  
19 discovery. (*See Botten*, Doc. No. 69). On April 17, 2024, the Court issued an order in  
20 *Puga* doing the same. (*See Puga*, Doc. No. 82).

21 On December 31, 2024, State Defendants filed two Ex Parte Applications and  
22 Motions to Modify Scheduling Order to Extend Fact-Discovery Deadline in *Puga* and  
23 *Botten II* ("State Defendants' December Ex Parte Applications"). (*See Puga*, Doc. No.  
24 89; *Botten*, Doc. No. 78). *Puga* Plaintiffs and *Botten* Plaintiffs filed Consolidated  
25 Oppositions on the same date. (*See Puga*, Doc. No. 90; *Botten*, Doc. No. 79). On  
26 January 8, 2025, this Court issued an Order Denying County Defendants' December  
27 Ex Parte Applications in *Puga* and *Botten* because State Defendants failed to establish  
28 that they were without fault in creating the crisis that required ex parte relief and that

1 they acted diligently in conducting discovery. (*See Puga*, Doc. No. 92; *Botten*, Doc.  
2 No. 81). Specifically regarding the black-and-white video, the Court stated, “Finally,  
3 to the extent Defendants claim additional time is needed for discovery regarding  
4 Jacob Gonzalez and the recently disclosed video, it is not clear that Defendants were  
5 diligent in serving the initial written discovery, nor is it clear that Defendants have  
6 been diligent in seeking discovery of Gonzalez’s whereabouts. (*Puga*, Doc. No. 92 at  
7 2; *Botten*, Doc. No. 81 at 2).

8 On the same day the Court issued its Orders denying State Defendants’  
9 December Ex Parte Applications, County Defendants reached out to Plaintiffs  
10 requesting a stipulation to take the deposition of neighbor Sal after the discovery cut-  
11 off, based on County Defendants’ belief that the Court did not address the issue of the  
12 black-and-white video in its Orders and that if Plaintiffs did not agree to stipulate,  
13 County Defendants would bring an ex parte application for reconsideration based on  
14 the argument that Defendants did not have the ability to act diligently to obtain the  
15 video sooner. (*See* Le Decl. ¶ 2; Ex. 1 to Le Decl.). Plaintiffs’ counsel replied,  
16 pointing out that the Court had addressed the issue of the black-and-white video in its  
17 Orders, and that Plaintiffs did not believe there was any sufficient grounds present  
18 that would satisfy the standard for reconsideration. (*Id.*). County Defendants  
19 ultimately indicated that they intended to file an ex parte application for  
20 reconsideration on the basis that they could provide additional information to show  
21 that they were diligent in discovery and would suffer prejudice if not allowed to take  
22 neighbor Sal’s deposition; County Defendants did not contend that there were any  
23 new material facts that formed the basis for reconsideration. (*Id.*).

24 County Defendants now bring an Ex Parte Application to Reconsider  
25 Modifying Scheduling Order to Extend Discovery Cutoff to Take Single Deposition  
26 (“Ex Parte Application for Reconsideration”), on the issue of the recently disclosed  
27 black-and-white video, requesting that the fact-discovery deadline be extended so that  
28 they may take the deposition of the Bottens’ neighbor Sal, who is the original owner

1 of the black-and-white video—arguing that the discovery of the identity of the owner  
2 of the black-and-white video is a “new material fact” that forms the basis for  
3 reconsideration. For the reasons discussed herein, the *Puga* Plaintiffs and *Botten*  
4 Plaintiffs oppose State Defendants’ Ex Parte Application in its entirety.

5 **II. STANDARD FOR EX PARTE BASIS FOR RELIEF**

6 The Court’s Civil Standing Order reminds the parties “that ex parte  
7 applications are solely for extraordinary relief and are discouraged.” (See  
8 <https://www.cacd.uscourts.gov/honorable-kenly-kiya-kato> (KK Civil Standing Order  
9 at 8 (citing *Mission Power Eng’g Co. v. Continental Cas. Co.*, 883 F. Supp. 488, 488  
10 (C.D. Cal. 1995)); *see L.C.*, Doc. No. 83; *Botten*, Doc. No. 70 (directing the parties  
11 to the Court’s website for updated civil procedures)). A proper ex parte motion  
12 contains two distinct parts: “[t]he first part should address only why the regular  
13 noticed motion procedures must be bypassed [and t]he second part consists of papers  
14 identical to those that would be filed to initiate a regular noticed motion.” *Mission*  
15 *Power Eng’g Co. v. Continental Cas. Co.*, 883 F. Supp. 488, 492 (C.D. Cal. 1995).  
16 The granting of *ex parte* relief requires an evidentiary showing of good cause that: (1)  
17 “the moving party’s cause will be irreparably prejudiced if the underlying motion is  
18 heard according to regular noticed motion procedures”; and (2) “the moving party is  
19 without fault in creating the crisis that requires *ex parte* relief, or that the crisis  
20 occurred as a result of excusable neglect.” *Mission Power*, 883 F. Supp. at 492; *see, e.g.*,  
21 *Azam v. Brown*, 714 F. App’x 663, 665 (9th Cir. 2017) (recognizing *Mission*  
22 *Power* as setting forth standard for *ex parte* relief); *Erichsen v. Cnty. of Orange*, 677  
23 F. App’x 379, 380 (9th Cir. 2017) (mem.) (noting that appellants failed to meet  
24 threshold requirement for *ex parte* relief by failing to establish that they were  
25 “without fault in creating the crisis that requires *ex parte* relief” (quoting *Mission*  
26 *Power*, 883 F. Supp. at 492)).

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1        “A motion for reconsideration should not be granted, absent highly unusual  
2 circumstances, unless the district court is presented with newly discovered evidence,  
3 committed clear error, or if there is an intervening change in the controlling law.”  
4 *Marlyn Nutraceuticals, Inc. v. Mucos Pharma GmbH & Co.*, 571 F.3d 873, 880 (9th  
5 Cir. 2009) (cleaned up) (citing *389 Orange St. Partners v. Arnold*, 179 F.3d 656, 665  
6 (9th Cir. 1999)). “The applicable standards for reconsideration of non-final orders are  
7 set forth in Local Rule 7-18.” *Cooper v. San Bernardino Sheriff*, No.  
8 EDCV16949PSGOLA, 2017 WL 10545094, at \*1 (C.D. Cal. July 14, 2017). Local  
9 Rule 7-18 provides:

10        A motion for reconsideration of the decision on any motion may be  
11 made only on the grounds of (a) a material difference in fact or law  
12 from that presented to the Court before such decision that in the  
13 exercise of reasonable diligence could not have been known to the  
14 party moving for reconsideration at the time of such decision, or (b)  
15 the emergence of new material facts or a change of law occurring after  
16 the time of such decision, or (c) a manifest showing of a failure to  
17 consider material facts presented to the Court before such decision.

18 C.D. Cal. L.R. 7-18. Additionally, “a motion for reconsideration may not be used to  
19 raise arguments or present evidence for the first time when they could reasonably have  
20 been raised earlier in litigation.” *Tringham v. United States*, No. CR 09-00490 SJO,  
21 2015 WL 13762731, at \*1 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 13, 2015) (citing *Carroll v. Nakatani*, 342  
22 F.3d 934, 945 (9th Cir. 2003)) (internal quotation marks omitted); *Kona Enters., Inc.*  
23 v. *Estate of Bishop*, 229 F.3d 877, 890 (9th Cir. 2000).

24 **III. COUNTY DEFENDANTS’ EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR**  
25 **RECONSIDERATION SHOULD BE DENIED**

26        County Defendants are neither without fault for creating the crisis that requires  
27 ex parte relief nor have they presented any sufficient grounds for reconsideration of  
28 under Rule 7-18. With regards to the black-and-white video recording, State  
Defendants specifically argued that Annabelle Botten did not identify the recording as  
required under Rule 26(a)(1)(A)(iii) or in responses to written discovery until her

1 deposition on December 16, 2024 and did not produce the recording until December  
2 23, 2024. (*Puga*, Doc. No. 89 at 10; *Botten*, Doc. No. 78 at 10). State Defendants  
3 further argued that the late production was “unjustified, especially because Ms.  
4 Botten’s only claim is for negligent infliction of emotional distress[,]” thus “den[y]ing  
5 Defendants of any discovery to...conduct follow-up discovery about the source of the  
6 black-and-white video that was unknown to defense counsel.” (*Puga*, Doc. No. 89 at  
7 10; *Botten*, Doc. No. 78 at 10). This was the extent of the argument provided  
8 regarding the black-and-white video. If County Defendants believed that a fact-  
9 discovery extension was necessary specifically for the black-and-white video for any  
10 other reason, or that State Defendants’ arguments were deficient, County Defendants  
11 had the opportunity to join State Defendants’ December Ex Parte Applications, file  
12 supplemental briefs and supply additional arguments and facts. County Defendants  
13 did not do so.

14 Subsequently, the Court issued Orders denying State Defendants’ December Ex  
15 Parte Applications. Addressing the issue of the black-and-white video, the Court  
16 stated, “Finally, to the extent Defendants claim additional time is needed for  
17 discovery regarding...the recently disclosed video, it is not clear that Defendants were  
18 diligent in serving the initial written discovery...” (*Puga*, Doc. No. 92 at 2; *Botten*,  
19 Doc. No. 81 at 2). The additional arguments that County Defendants present to the  
20 Court now in response to the Court’s analysis regarding the black-and-white video  
21 could have been presented to the Court at the time of the State Defendants’ December  
22 Ex Parte Applications either by the State Defendants or by County Defendants  
23 (through joinder and supplemental briefing). Specifically, facts regarding when the  
24 initial written discovery was served, when responses were served, and whether  
25 Defendants were diligent in pursuing discovery with regards to the black-and-white  
26 video were known to Defendants prior to State Defendants’ December Ex Parte  
27 Applications and could have been presented at the time of State Defendants’ Ex Parte  
28 Applications, but were not. Because County Defendants’ Ex Parte Application for

1 Reconsideration is based on new arguments that could have been raised earlier, which  
2 is not a proper basis for reconsideration, County Defendants' Ex Parte Application  
3 should be denied. See *Friends of Riverside Airport LLC v. Dep't of the Army*, No.  
4 CV1901103MWFKKX, 2021 WL 6618600, at \*2 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 17, 2021) (denying  
5 motion for reconsideration in part because plaintiff's new arguments raised for the  
6 first time is not a proper basis for reconsideration); *Bellospiriti v. Campbell*, No.  
7 SACV1800351JVSKESX, 2018 WL 7022149, at \*1 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 4, 2018)  
8 (denying motion for reconsideration because movant presented no new facts or law  
9 that could not have been presented at the time of the motion); *Ammar v. Los Angeles*  
10 *City Coll.*, No. CV1700456ABAGRX, 2017 WL 6853872, at \*3 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 15,  
11 2017) (new arguments not raised before are not a basis for reconsideration); *Spates-*  
12 *Moore v. Henderson*, No. SACV000854DOCMLGX, 2010 WL 11655443, at \*1  
13 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 3, 2010) (new argument and evidence presented by plaintiff were  
14 available to plaintiff at the time of the motion and therefore, not sufficient grounds for  
15 reconsideration).

16 Moreover, the identification of neighbor Sal as the person who was the original  
17 owner of the black-and-white video is not a new "material fact," as County  
18 Defendants contend. The identity of the owner of the video does not change the  
19 Court's analysis that it was not clear from State Defendants' December Ex Parte  
20 Applications whether Defendants were diligent in serving written discovery.  
21 Additionally, Plaintiffs informed the Court that Plaintiffs identified neighbor Sal as  
22 the original owner of the black-and-white video in their Opposition to State  
23 Defendants' December Ex Parte Applications and attached the relevant  
24 correspondence regarding the identification. (See *Puga*, Doc. No. 90 at 18; *Botten*,  
25 Doc. No. 79 at 18). Thus, the fact of Sal's identity was presented to the Court before  
26 the Court issued its decision on State Defendants' December Ex Parte Applications.

27 Lastly, Defendants will not be prejudiced should the Court deny County  
28 Defendants' Ex Parte Application. First and foremost, Plaintiffs do not intend on

1 using the black-and-white video to establish the timeline of the shooting or contend  
2 that the events shown on the video match up to the audio of the video. There are  
3 several other videos that captured the incident, including the shooting, that are of  
4 better quality and that have been authenticated. The video will not be offered to show  
5 that the shooting occurred as depicted in the video. Instead, the video will be offered  
6 to show the effect it had on Plaintiff Annabelle Botten. Ms. Botten testified at her  
7 deposition that the black-and-white video contributed to her trauma because in the  
8 video, she could hear her family screaming for help. (*See* Doc. No. 95-2 at 10).  
9 Second, as Defendants have exceeded their 10-deposition limit under Rule 30, County  
10 Defendants must obtain leave of court to depose neighbor Sal. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P.  
11 30(a)(2)(A)(i). “[T]he mere fact that an individual possesses relevant information is  
12 not enough to warrant his or her deposition. A court may limit the scope of discovery,  
13 even of relevant information, when the burden or expense of discovery outweighs its  
14 likely benefit, among other factors.” *Najera-Aguirre v. Riverside*, No.  
15 EDCV18762DMGSPX, 2019 WL 3249613, at \*4 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 16, 2019). Here,  
16 County Defendants have not made a sufficient showing of the need for neighbor Sal’s  
17 deposition, especially given that the video was only offered to show the effect it had  
18 on Ms. Botten, not to prove that the shooting occurred as depicted on the video; and  
19 there are several other videos of better quality that captured the incident and the  
20 shooting that have been authenticated.

21 **IV. CONCLUSION**

22 For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court deny  
23 County Defendants’ Ex Parte Application to Reconsider Modifying Scheduling Order  
24 to Extend Discovery Cutoff to Take Single Deposition in its entirety.

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1 DATED: January 14, 2025

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs

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